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THE LABOR MARKET REPORT

Tennessee Department of Employment Security
Data for October 1989

Ned Ray McWherter, Governor
Rayburn A. Traughber, Commissioner

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CLOSING LAW EXPLAINED

The Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification (WARN) Act

In event of plant closings or mass layoffs, workers are now given sufficient time to seek other employment or additional training to increase their employment potential.

The new federal plant closing law, called the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification (WARN) Act, provides for workers, their families, and communities to be notified of impending plant closings or mass layoffs. The law was enacted on August 4, 1988, and took effect on February 4, 1989.

Although WARN covers virtually every type of business in the private sector, the statutory definition of "employer" limits WARN's applications to those employers who employ (a) 100 or more employees (excluding part-time), or (b) 100 or more employees who collectively work at least 4000 hours per week. Any employer who falls within this statutory definition is required by WARN to give a 60-day notice prior to any mass layoff or plant closing.

A mass layoff is defined in the act as one which during any 30-day period affects (a) at least 500 employees (excluding part-time employees) at a single work site, or (b) between 50 and 499 employees (excluding part-time employees) provided that those affected form at least 33 percent of the work force at that site. Temporary layoffs of six months or less and layoffs of less than 50 employees are not covered by WARN.

Plant closings, whether temporary or permanent, are covered by WARN if the shutdown results in an employment loss of 50 or more employees (excluding part-time) at a single work site during a 30-day period.

Additional Tennessee Law

In addition to the WARN Act provisions above, employers in Tennessee who have at least fifty (50) but not more than ninety-nine (99) full-time employees must give affected employees and the Commissioner of the Tennesseee Department of Labor advanced notice of a reduction in operations. Tennessee employers are required to send a written notice to the Commissioner of the Department of Labor informing him of the circumstances of the reduction and the number of employees affected.

Reduction in operations is defined as a reduction that permanently or indefinitely reduces the number of employees by fifty (50) or more during a three-month period.

Reduction of the WARN Act's Notification Period

An employer may order the shutdown of a single site of employment before the conclusion of the 60-day period if:
(1) the employer was actively seeking capital or business which, if obtained, would have enabled the employer to avoid or postpone the shutdown and the employer believed that giving the notice required would have precluded the employer from obtaining the needed capital or business; (2) (a) the closing or mass layoff is caused by business circumstances that were not reasonably foreseeable at the time the notice would have been required; (b) no notice is required if the plant closing or mass layoff is due to any form of natural disaster, such as a flood, earthquake, or drought.

An employer must give as much notice as possible and at that time give a brief statement of the basis for reducing the notification period.

Exemptions

The WARN Act does not apply to a plant closing or mass layoff if:
(1) the closing is of a temporary facility or the closing or layoff is the result of the completion of a particular project, and the affected employees were hired with the understanding that their employment was limited to the duration of the project; (2) the closing or layoff is the result of a strike.

Enforcement of WARN Act's Requirements

Any employer who fails to comply with the 60-day notice requirement in WARN risks civil liability and may be forced to pay his employees back pay and other benefits the employees would have been entitled to had proper notice been given.

It should be noted, however, that WARN is not intended to impede an employer's rights to control his business. WARN does not require an employer to refrain from closing plants, relocating operations, or implementing layoffs. WARN merely requires that under certain circumstances employees must be given notice of plans to implement a plant closing or layoff.

Notification of Employees and State

After notifying affected employees and the local government's chief elected official, Tennessee employers are required to send a written notice to the Commissioner of the Tennessee Department of Labor. The letter should include the circumstances of the reduction in operations, the number of employees affected, and the name of a contact person at the affected workplace. Notices should be sent to:

COMMISSIONER JAMES R. WHITE
TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING DIVISION
501 UNION BUILDING, 2ND FLOOR
NASHVILLE, TN 37219-5388

After the Commissioner of Labor has been notified, the Tennessee Department of Labor's Dislocated Worker Unit can assist employers and employees through the state's Rapid Response System which is designed to alleviate some of the problems and anxieties caused by a workforce reduction.

What is the Rapid Response Team?

The Rapid Response Team is comprised of the following departments in state government: Labor, Employment Security, Economic and Community Development, and other departments of state government when appropriate. The Rapid Response Team coordinates a combination of federal and state programs and services to include employment and training, unemployment insurance, and many other opportunities. The main goal of the team is to eliminate the fragmented system previously faced by the dislocated worker.

Some of the services that are available for worker readjustment through the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) include:

Skill Testing and Assessment
Career Planning
Job Placement Assistance
Retraining
Relocation Assistance
Counseling Services

For more information, please call the Tennessee Department of Labor's Dislocated Worker Unit at (615) 741-1031.

NEW PUBLICATIONS BY RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

ANNUAL REPORTS

Covered Employment and Wages by Industry Statewide and by County
This report provides annual average employment and wages by industrial classification for all employers covered by unemployment insurance. Also included are total wages, average wages, taxable wages, premiums, and premium rates for each industry.

Labor Market Information Directory
This document lists the current Labor Market Information publications available from the Department of Employment Security. Publications are listed by frequency of issue with a description of each. A list of Labor Market Information field analysts is also included, showing the geographic regions for which they are responsible.

PERIODIC REPORTS

Minorities in Tennessee
This publication provides historic population and labor force information for minorities in Tennessee and gives projected population figures.

Copies of these publications can be obtained by writing to the address on the back of this report or calling (615) 741-1729.

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

Eligible for Federal Procurement Preference
October 1, 1989, Through September 30, 1989

Effective October 1, 1989, sixty Tennessee jurisdictions were classified as "labor surplus areas" because of high unemployment.

A civil jurisdiction is classified as a labor surplus area when its average unemployment rate was at least 20 percent above the average unemployment rate for all States (including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico) during the previous 2 calendar years. The reference period used in preparing the current list was January 1987 through December 1988.

Because of improvements in the U.S. economy during 1987 and 1988, the new qualifying unemployment rate for classification as a labor surplus area is 7.1 percent. The rate was previously 8.0 percent for fiscal year 1989.

Labor surplus areas are classified so that more of the government's procurement dollars go where people are in the severest economic need. Employers in these areas are eligible for preference in bidding on Federal contracts.

The Department of Labor will continue to add areas to this list under its "exceptional circumstance" criteria. An example would be recent, sudden increases in unemployment which are not seasonal or temporary in nature. These increases must be a result of exceptional circumstances such as plant closures, natural disasters, or contract cancellations.

Following is a complete listing of Tennessee's 60 labor surplus areas:

Benton County
Campbell County
Cannon County
Carroll County
Carter County
  Less Johnson City
Claiborne County
Clarksville City
Cocke County
Coffee County
Crockett County
Cumberland County
DeKalb County
Decatur County
Dyer County
Fayette County
Fentress County
Gibson County
Giles County
Grainger County
Greene County
Grundy County
Hamblen County
Hardeman County
Hardin County
Haywood County
Henderson County
Henry County
Hickman County
Houston County
Humphreys County
Jackson City
Jackson County
Jefferson County
Johnson County
Lake County
Lauderdale County
Lawrence County
Lewis County
Macon County
Marion County
McMinn County
McNairy County
Meigs County
Monroe County
Morgan County
Overton County
Perry County
Pickett County
Polk County
Rhea County
Scott County
Sequatchie County
Sevier County
Stewart County
Unicoi County
Union County
Van Buren County
Warren County
Wayne County
White County

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

County	October 1988	October 1989	County	October 1988	October 1989
Anderson	4.8	3.7	Lauderdale	5.4	4.9
Bedford	6.9	5.3	Lawrence	18.2	9.4
Benton	5.8	4.1	Lewis	8.0	4.4
Bledsoe	3.7	2.8	Lincoln	5.2	3.9
Blount	4.9	4.4	Loudon	5.3	3.8
Bradley	4.7	3.1	Macon	7.8	5.7
Campbell	10.9	7.3	Madison	5.4	4.9
Cannon	6.5	6.7	Marion	8.3	7.0
Carroll	6.4	5.0	Marshall	3.5	3.5
Carter	6.3	4.8	Maury	4.7	3.4
Cheatham	3.0	2.5	McMinn	5.6	4.9
Chester	4.9	3.7	McNairy	6.9	4.8
Claiborne	6.8	4.2	Meigs	9.5	6.0
Clay	4.4	4.0	Monroe	6.1	5.6
Cocke	11.2	10.1	Montgomery	7.4	5.5
Coffee	5.7	3.9	Moore	4.3	2.7
Crockett	5.0	3.7	Morgan	6.6	7.2
Cumberland	6.9	5.1	Obion	5.0	3.3
Davidson	3.6	3.0	Overton	6.2	4.0
Decatur	6.0	6.1	Perry	5.6	3.2
DeKalb	7.4	5.7	Pickett	10.0	4.0
Dickson	5.3	4.8	Polk	10.1	7.7
Dyer	5.2	3.6	Putnam	4.3	4.1
Fayette	6.7	5.2	Rhea	9.8	5.6
Fentress	8.6	6.0	Roane	5.2	6.3
Franklin	5.5	3.6	Robertson	4.7	4.2
Gibson	6.7	6.0	Rutherford	4.5	3.6
Giles	7.7	5.1	Scott	8.6	6.9
Grainger	4.8	4.8	Sequatchie	6.2	5.4
Greene	6.0	4.8	Sevier	3.8	4.6
Grundy	8.8	6.1	Shelby	4.6	3.6
Hamblen	6.1	4.1	Smith	4.9	5.1
Hamilton	5.2	3.8	Stewart	8.0	5.1
Hancock	5.1	2.9	Sullivan	3.9	3.2
Hardeman	6.1	4.3	Sumner	5.1	4.2
Hardin	7.5	5.6	Tipton	5.7	4.4
Hawkins	5.1	4.5	Trousdale	4.3	3.0
Haywood	7.5	6.4	Unicoi	5.1	6.4
Henderson	6.0	4.2	Union	5.5	4.3
Henry	7.5	4.3	Van Buren	5.9	5.7
Hickman	6.6	3.6	Warren	8.0	6.8
Houston	9.2	5.7	Washington	4.5	3.4
Humphreys	9.7	6.6	Wayne	10.9	6.8
Jackson	8.4	4.2	Weakley	5.5	3.1
Jefferson	4.0	4.1	White	6.7	8.2
Johnson	16.9	8.0	Williamson	2.5	1.9
Knox	4.9	3.6	Wilson	4.1	4.5
Lake	5.0	3.4			

TENNESSEE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	October 1988				Revised September 1989				Preliminary October 1989			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate
U.S. [1]	122,432,000	116,250,000	6,182,000	5.0	123,828,000	117,498,000	6,330,000	5.1	124,416,000	118,194,000	6,222,000	5.0
TENNESSEE [2]	2,331,000	2,209,900	121,100	5.2	2,379,000	2,287,900	91,100	3.8	2,385,100	2,288,000	97,100	4.1
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS [2]												
CHATTANOOGA	212,600	201,200	11,400	5.4	216,400	207,300	9,100	4.2	217,600	207,700	9,900	4.5
JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL	210,600	201,100	9,500	4.5	214,800	207,100	7,700	3.6	218,400	209,300	9,100	4.2
KNOXVILLE	284,200	270,700	13,500	4.8	284,000	272,900	11,100	3.9	284,500	273,500	11,000	3.9
MEMPHIS	444,800	423,500	21,300	4.8	457,000	440,600	16,400	3.6	455,800	438,700	17,100	3.8
NASHVILLE	517,600	497,600	20,000	3.9	519,600	503,700	15,900	3.1	521,100	504,000	17,100	3.3

[1] Error range for these estimates is plus or minus 0.2 percentage points.

[2] Error range for these estimates cannot be computed.

Tennessee's estimated unemployment rate for October was 4.1 percent, up three-tenths of a percentage point from the month of September. October's rate was 1.1 percentage point lower than a year ago when the rate was 5.2 percent. This was the fourth consecutive month for Tennessee's rate to be lower than the national rate, which was 5.0 percent for October.

The September to October statistics showed a very slow month. The labor force grew by 6,100 (0.3 percent); unemployment was up by 6,000 (6.6 percent); and employment was estimated to have increased only by 100.

From October 1988 to October 1989, the state experienced moderate growth: the labor force increased by 54,100 (2.3 percent); the number of people unemployed declined by 24,000 (-19.8 percent); and employment increased by 78,100 (3.5 percent).

From September to October, major employment increases occurred in government, up by 3,100, due to seasonal increases at colleges, universities, and local school systems. Health services increased by 500, and because of the holiday season, retail general merchandising was up by 1,500. Major employment declines were seasonal with a loss of 1,600 in services and a decline of 1,300 in eating and drinking places.

Over the year, the major employment increase was in services, up by 11,200, and the major decline was construction, down by 1,800.

Across the state, unemployment rates declined in 23 counties, increased in 65 counties, and remained the same in seven counties. Williamson County at 1.9 percent, unchanged from September, continued to report the state's lowest jobless rate, while Cocke County at 10.1 percent, up from 8.3 percent, was the only county with an unemployment rate over 10 percent.

STATEWIDE

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT* (in thousands)

Industry	October 1988	Sept. 1989	October 1989	Net Change Oct. 1988 to Oct. 1989	Net Change Sept. 1989 to Oct. 1989
TOTAL	2,085.0	2,100.9	2,100.8	15.8	-0.1
Manufacturing	809.2	812.7	811.2	2.0	-1.5
Durable Goods	251.4	253.2	252.3	0.9	-0.9
Lumber & Wood Products	19.7	19.3	19.2	-0.5	-0.1
Furniture & Fixtures	27.3	29.2	29.3	2.0	0.1
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	15.0	15.0	15.0	0.0	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	15.6	15.2	14.7	-0.9	-0.5
Fabricated Metal Products	42.2	41.5	41.4	-0.8	-0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	37.4	37.9	37.3	-0.1	-0.6
Electrical & Electronic Machinery	39.0	39.8	39.8	0.8	0.0
Transportation Equipment	33.3	32.9	33.2	-0.1	0.3
Instruments & Related Products	9.8	10.1	10.2	0.4	0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	12.1	12.3	12.2	0.1	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	257.8	259.5	258.9	1.1	-0.6
Food & Kindred Products	40.3	39.7	39.6	-0.7	-0.1
Meat Products	8.3	8.9	8.8	0.5	-0.1
Dairy Products	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Tobacco	1.1	1.0	1.0	-0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	22.1	21.8	21.6	-0.5	-0.2
Knitting Mills	10.9	10.2	10.0	-0.9	-0.2
Yarn & Thread Mills	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.1	0.1
Apparel	64.1	63.5	63.9	-0.2	0.4
Paper	20.1	21.1	20.8	0.7	-0.3
Printing & Publishing	35.7	36.1	36.2	0.5	0.1
Chemicals	38.2	39.6	39.4	1.2	-0.2
Petroleum Refining, Etc.	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.0
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	25.5	26.0	25.8	0.3	-0.2
Leather & Leather Products	9.9	9.8	9.7	-0.2	-0.1
Nonmanufacturing	1,575.8	1,588.2	1,589.6	13.8	1.4
Mining	6.8	6.4	6.3	-0.5	-0.1
Construction	97.3	96.1	95.5	-1.8	-0.6
Transportation, Communication, & Public Util.	110.0	111.0	111.3	1.3	0.3
Trade	492.9	493.1	492.9	0.0	-0.2
Wholesale Trade	123.1	123.2	122.9	-0.2	-0.3
Durable Goods	71.0	71.3	71.1	0.1	-0.2
Nondurable Goods	52.1	51.9	51.8	-0.3	-0.1
Retail Trade	369.8	369.9	370.0	0.2	0.1
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	14.4	14.5	14.4	0.0	-0.1
Retail General Merchandise	55.1	53.7	55.2	0.1	1.5
Food Stores	62.4	63.3	63.5	1.1	0.2
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	42.4	42.9	42.9	0.5	0.0
Apparel & Accessory Stores	20.3	20.1	20.2	-0.1	0.1
Furniture & Home Furnishings	13.8	13.7	13.5	-0.3	-0.2
Eating & Drinking Places	119.5	119.5	118.2	-1.3	-1.3
Miscellaneous Retail	41.8	42.2	42.1	0.3	-0.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	104.8	106.2	105.6	0.8	-0.6
Banking	29.1	30.0	29.5	0.4	-0.5
Insurance Carriers	24.4	24.2	24.1	-0.3	-0.1
Services	434.9	447.7	446.1	11.2	-1.6
Hotels & Other Lodging	31.5	32.3	31.4	-0.1	-0.9
Personal Services	28.3	28.2	28.4	0.1	0.2
Business Services	92.8	97.9	97.0	4.2	-0.9
Health Services	140.6	143.9	144.4	3.8	0.5
Hospitals	67.7	69.7	69.9	2.2	0.2
Government	329.2	328.8	331.9	2.7	3.1
Federal	60.0	60.2	60.2	0.2	0.0
State & Local	269.2	268.6	271.7	2.5	3.1
State	74.9	75.5	77.0	2.1	1.5
Local	194.3	193.1	194.7	0.4	1.6

*Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

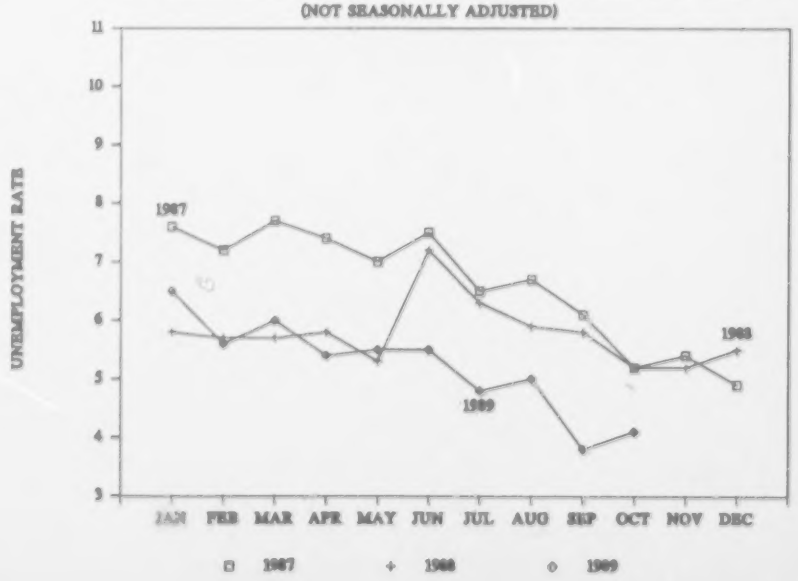
Numbers may not add due to rounding.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — TENNESSEE

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989
All Manufacturing	$372.53	$382.72	$378.53	41.3	41.6	41.1	$9.02	$9.20	$9.21
Durable Goods	397.10	400.68	395.08	41.8	42.0	41.5	9.50	9.54	9.52
Lumber & Wood Products	270.30	262.17	256.59	42.3	40.9	40.6	6.39	6.41	6.32
Furniture & Fixtures	312.26	323.21	319.16	40.5	40.1	39.5	7.71	8.06	8.08
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	584.25	563.49	583.58	47.5	44.6	46.5	12.30	12.41	12.55
Primary Metal Industries	494.93	532.27	502.80	43.0	43.7	41.9	11.51	12.18	12.00
Fabricated Metal Products	414.39	434.92	420.45	41.9	41.9	41.1	9.89	10.38	10.23
Machinery	370.80	388.16	382.63	40.0	42.1	41.5	9.27	9.22	9.22
Instruments & Related Products	388.50	412.44	409.94	42.0	42.0	41.2	9.25	9.82	9.95
Nondurable Goods	347.62	364.62	362.23	40.8	41.2	40.7	8.52	8.85	8.90
Food & Kindred Products	340.13	361.09	350.17	40.3	41.6	41.1	8.44	8.68	8.52
Textile Mill Products	293.15	323.05	313.05	41.0	41.9	41.3	7.15	7.71	7.58
Apparel Products	209.81	222.68	222.09	37.6	38.0	37.9	5.58	5.86	5.86
Paper & Allied Products	502.67	547.08	549.58	46.5	48.5	47.5	10.81	11.28	11.57
Chemical & Allied Products	493.83	523.81	484.67	42.1	42.9	40.9	11.73	12.21	11.85
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	451.69	417.79	469.69	43.1	40.8	42.2	10.48	10.24	11.13
Leather & Leather Products	240.39	258.16	248.85	39.8	40.4	39.5	6.04	6.39	6.30

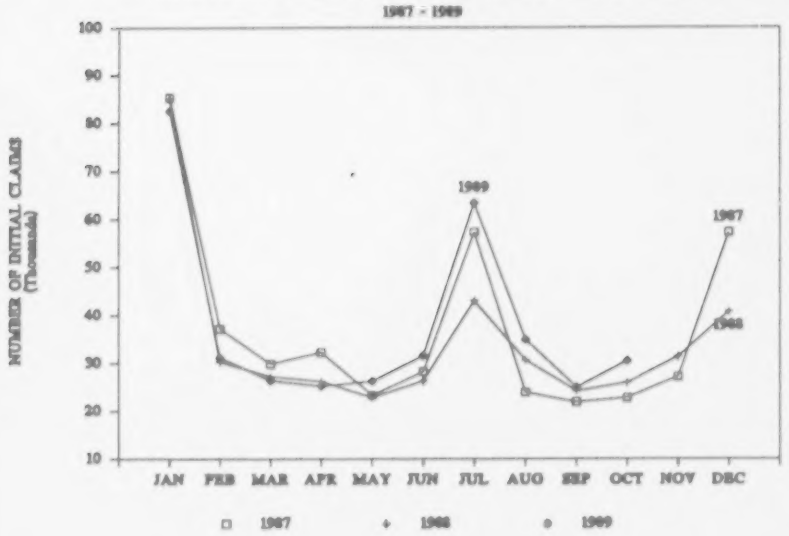
TENNESSEE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES 1987-1989

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

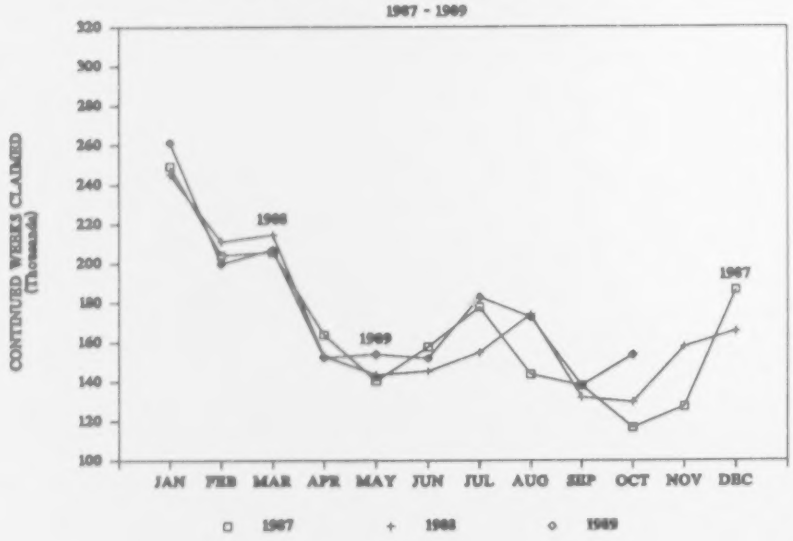


STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

MONTHLY INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS



MONTHLY UI WEEKS CLAIMED



STATE BENEFIT PROGRAM

CLAIMS	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989
Initial Claims	25,948	24,918	30,479
Continued Weeks Claimed	129,782	138,169	153,813
Nonmonetary Determinations	3,706	4,090	4,250
Appeals Decisions	1,113	1,202	1,226
Lower Authority	912	964	1,058
Higher Authority	201	238	168
Hearings-Other States	0	0	0
BENEFITS			
Amount Paid	$12,374,419	$13,273,774	$15,166,249
Benefit Weeks Paid	113,428	121,213	133,265
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$109	$112	$114
First Payments	8,353	9,974	11,923
Final Payments	2,787	2,463	2,869
Average Weeks Duration	11	11	11
Trust Fund Balance	$564,471,103	$638,128,021	$637,076,735

FEDERAL BENEFIT PROGRAMS

FORMER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES:	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989
Benefits Paid	$1,445,687	$636,942	$604,895
Benefit Weeks Claimed	9,099	3,723	3,563
Initial Claims	1,436	394	487
Continued Weeks Claimed	10,124	3,972	3,969
Appeals Decisions	21	16	24
FORMER MILITARY PERSONNEL:			
Benefits Paid	$144,772	$158,291	$175,766
Benefit Weeks Claimed	1,017	1,068	1,159
Initial Claims	182	204	220
Continued Weeks Claimed	1,135	1,198	1,285
Appeals Decisions	5	2	5

CHATTANOOGA MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment in the Chattanooga MSA increased by 500 jobs to 202,100 from September to August. This figure was 3,400 greater than the October 1988 level of 198,700. Manufacturing employment decreased by 500 jobs over the month with the largest decrease reported in the primary metal industry due to a layoff (-500). Nonmanufacturing employment increased by 1,000 jobs over the month to 155,100 with the largest increase reported in services (+700).

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	October 1988	Sept. 1989	October 1989	Net Change Oct. 1988 to Oct. 1989	Net Change Sept. 1989 to Oct. 1989
TOTAL	198.7	201.6	202.1	3.4	0.5
Manufacturing	47.9	47.5	47.0	-0.9	-0.5
Durable Goods	18.0	17.6	17.2	-0.8	-0.4
Lumber & Wood Products	0.7	0.7	0.6	-0.1	0.1
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	1.3	1.0	1.0	-0.3	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	3.9	3.8	3.3	-0.6	-0.5
Fabricated Metal Products	4.3	4.2	4.4	0.1	0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.0	1.9	1.8	-0.2	-0.1
All Other Durable Goods	5.8	6.0	6.1	0.3	0.1
Nondurable Goods	30.0	30.0	29.9	-0.1	-0.1
Food & Kindred Products	7.0	6.8	6.7	-0.3	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	12.1	12.4	12.5	0.4	0.1
Knitting Mills	2.4	2.6	2.7	0.3	0.1
Apparel Products	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	1.9	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.0
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	2.2	2.1	2.1	-0.1	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	3.7	3.8	3.7	0.0	-0.1
All Other Nondurable Goods	1.7	1.5	1.5	-0.2	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	150.8	154.1	155.1	4.3	1.0
Mining	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.0
Construction	8.7	8.8	9.2	0.5	0.4
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	9.3	9.1	8.8	-0.5	-0.3
Trade	45.8	45.8	45.7	-0.1	-0.1
Wholesale Trade	10.6	11.0	10.9	0.3	-0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	6.7	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.0	4.3	4.2	0.2	-0.1
Retail Trade	35.2	34.8	34.8	-0.4	0.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12.7	12.9	12.9	0.2	0.0
Services	39.0	41.2	41.9	2.9	0.7
Government	34.6	35.4	35.8	1.2	0.4
Federal	8.9	8.8	8.8	-0.1	0.0
State & Local	25.8	26.6	26.9	1.1	0.3
State	6.2	6.0	6.4	0.2	0.4
Local	19.5	20.5	20.6	1.1	0.1

Data include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

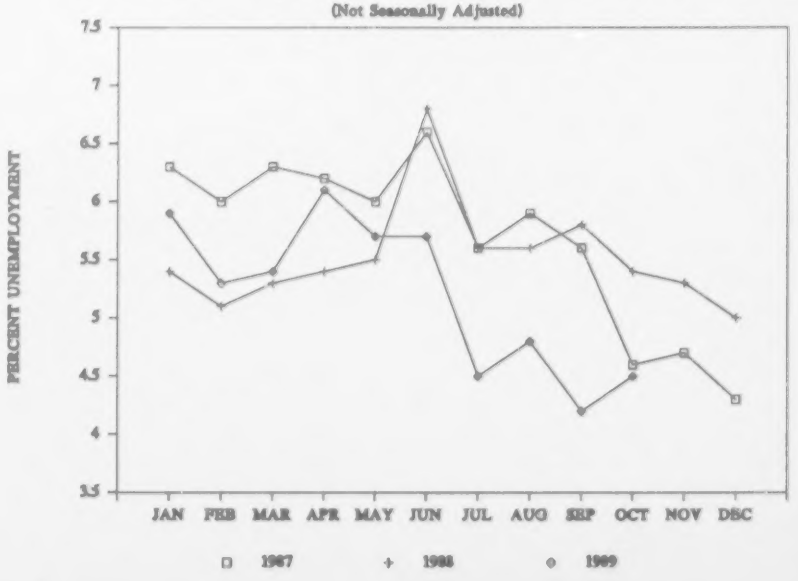
* The Chattanooga Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Hamilton, Marion, and Sequatchie counties in Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, and Walker counties in Georgia.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — **CHATTANOOGA MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989
All Manufacturing	$355.45	$351.92	$343.40	43.4	41.5	40.4	$8.19	$8.48	$8.50
Durable Goods	379.38	373.50	365.52	42.2	41.5	40.3	8.99	9.00	9.07
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	417.29	381.92	377.94	49.5	44.0	44.1	8.43	8.68	8.57
Iron & Steel Foundries	421.02	384.96	371.39	44.6	40.1	39.3	9.44	9.60	9.45
Fabricated Metal Products	453.17	461.73	401.30	43.7	41.3	37.4	10.37	11.18	10.73
Machinery, Except Electrical	532.79	449.74	496.10	43.6	40.7	41.0	12.22	11.05	12.10
Nondurable Goods	340.89	338.62	328.86	44.1	41.6	40.4	7.73	8.14	8.14
Textile Mill Products	331.84	304.99	285.11	48.8	43.2	40.1	6.80	7.06	7.11
Knitting Mills	246.65	264.77	256.03	40.5	41.5	40.9	6.09	6.38	6.26
Paper and Allied Products	475.48	525.00	480.35	47.5	50.0	46.5	10.01	10.50	10.33
Chemicals and Allied Products	479.23	443.87	445.35	41.6	38.8	39.1	11.52	11.44	11.39

CHATTANOOGA MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment in the Tri-Cities MSA increased by 2,400 jobs to 168,700 from September to October. This figure was 4,300 greater than the October 1988 level of 164,400. Manufacturing employment increased over the month by 600 with the largest increase reported in machinery and transportation equipment (+300) due to a recall. Nonmanufacturing employment increased by 1,800 jobs over the month to 112,300 with the largest increase reported in state and local government (+1,000) due to the opening of schools.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	October 1988	Sept. 1989	October 1989	Net Change Oct. 1988 to Oct. 1989	Net Change Sept. 1989 to Oct. 1989
TOTAL	164.4	166.5	168.7	4.3	2.4
Manufacturing	53.4	55.8	56.4	3.0	0.6
Durable Goods	21.9	22.2	22.7	0.8	0.5
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	2.2	2.1	2.1	-0.1	0.0
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	2.4	2.3	2.3	-0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	2.3	2.2	2.3	0.0	0.1
Machinery and Trans. Equipment	11.1	11.4	11.7	0.6	0.3
All Other Durable Goods	3.9	4.2	4.3	0.4	0.1
Nondurable Goods	31.6	33.6	33.7	2.1	0.1
Food & Kindred Products	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill Products	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Apparel Products	4.4	5.5	5.6	1.2	0.1
Paper & Allied Products and Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	6.0	6.3	6.3	0.3	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	16.3	16.8	16.8	0.5	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	111.0	110.5	112.3	1.3	1.8
Mining	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0
Construction	7.1	7.8	7.8	0.7	0.0
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	6.4	6.3	6.3	-0.1	0.0
Trade	36.8	36.2	36.6	-0.2	0.4
Wholesale Trade	7.0	6.8	6.9	-0.1	0.1
Retail Trade	29.7	29.4	29.8	0.1	0.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	5.4	5.5	5.4	0.0	-0.1
Services	30.5	31.0	31.4	0.9	0.4
Government	24.4	23.3	24.4	0.0	1.1
Federal	4.5	4.3	4.3	-0.2	0.0
State & Local	19.9	19.0	20.0	0.1	1.0
State	5.5	5.5	5.8	0.3	0.3
Local	14.4	13.4	14.3	-0.1	0.9

Data include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

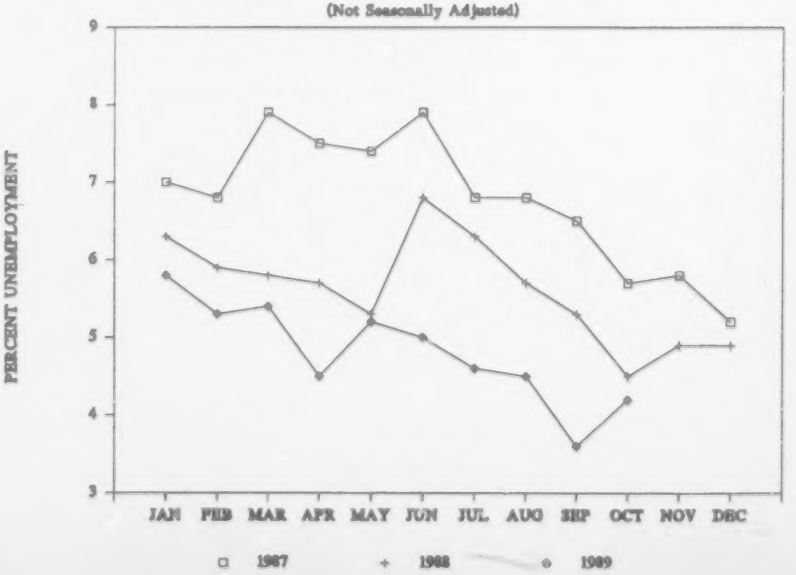
* The Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Carter, Hawkins, Sullivan, Unicoi, and Washington counties in Tennessee and Scott County, Washington County, and Bristol City in Virginia.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — **JOHNSON CITY-KINGSPORT-BRISTOL MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989
All Manufacturing	$407.93	$406.92	$394.70	44.1	42.2	41.9	$9.25	$9.69	$9.42
Durable Goods	389.03	381.05	378.29	45.5	43.4	42.6	8.55	8.78	8.88
Fabricated Metal Products	515.10	444.10	451.52	50.5	46.6	45.7	10.20	9.53	9.88
Machinery & Trans. Equipment	401.12	401.12	388.81	46.0	43.6	42.4	8.72	9.20	9.17
Nondurable Goods	421.20	426.83	405.72	43.2	41.4	41.4	9.75	10.31	9.80
Food & Kindred Products	333.88	379.89	329.95	39.7	40.5	36.1	8.41	9.38	9.14
Apparel	240.25	228.73	242.42	47.2	40.7	43.6	5.09	5.62	5.56

TRI-CITIES MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



KNOXVILLE MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment in the Knoxville MSA increased by 700 jobs to 262,200 from September to October. This figure was 2,400 less than the October 1988 level of 264,600. Manufacturing employment remained stable over the month with no industry reporting a change greater than 100. Nonmanufacturing employment increased by 700 jobs over the month to 210,000 with the largest increases reported in construction (+300) and government (+400).

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	October 1988	Sept. 1989	October 1989	Net Change Oct. 1988 to Oct. 1989	Net Change Sept. 1989 to Oct. 1989
TOTAL	264.6	261.5	262.2	-2.4	0.7
Manufacturing	54.5	52.2	52.2	-2.3	0.0
Durable Goods	32.3	30.5	30.5	-1.8	0.0
Lumber & Wood Products	1.9	1.6	1.6	-0.3	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	3.4	3.4	3.5	0.1	0.1
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	1.8	1.7	1.7	-0.1	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.0	2.5	2.5	0.5	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	23.1	21.3	21.2	-1.9	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	22.3	21.7	21.7	-0.6	0.0
Food & Kindred Products	4.2	4.4	4.3	0.1	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	2.6	2.0	2.0	-0.6	0.0
Apparel Products	9.2	9.2	9.3	0.1	0.1
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	3.1	3.0	3.0	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	3.2	3.1	3.1	-0.1	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	210.1	209.3	210.0	-0.1	0.7
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	13.6	12.5	12.8	-0.8	0.3
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	10.3	10.0	10.1	-0.2	0.1
Trade	67.0	66.9	67.1	0.1	0.2
Wholesale Trade	15.3	15.0	15.0	-0.3	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	9.3	9.2	9.1	-0.2	-0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	6.0	5.8	5.9	-0.1	0.1
Retail Trade	51.8	51.9	52.1	0.3	0.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	9.8	9.8	9.7	-0.1	-0.1
Services	58.0	59.1	58.9	0.9	-0.2
Government	49.6	49.3	49.7	0.1	0.4
Federal	6.6	6.2	6.2	-0.4	0.0
State & Local	43.0	43.1	43.4	0.4	0.3
State	21.0	20.7	20.8	-0.2	0.1
Local	22.0	22.4	22.6	0.6	0.2

Data include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

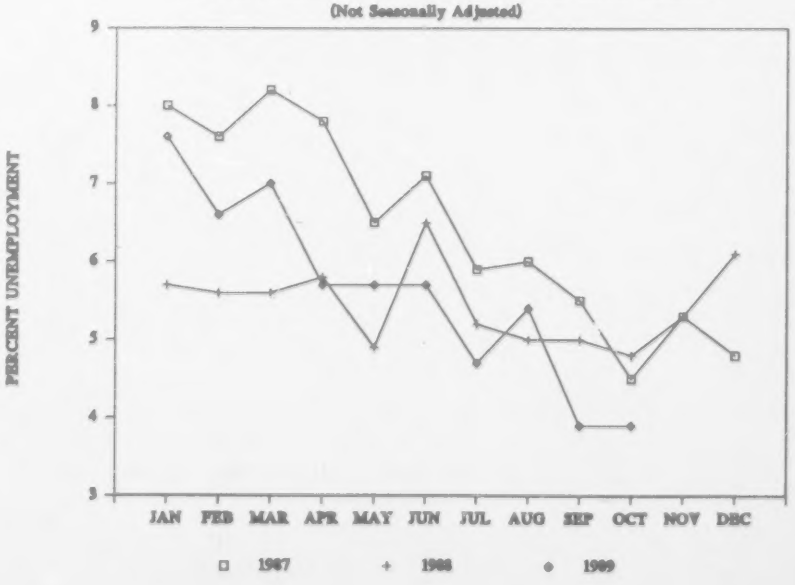
* The Knoxville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Anderson, Blount, Grainger, Jefferson, Knox, Sevier, and Union counties.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — **KNOXVILLE MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989
All Manufacturing	$368.74	$366.77	$352.69	41.2	39.5	38.8	$8.95	$9.26	$9.09
Durable Goods	437.36	435.34	417.17	44.0	41.9	41.1	9.94	10.39	10.15
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	313.28	384.02	347.62	36.9	43.1	40.8	8.49	8.91	8.52
Machinery, Except Electrical	383.68	389.76	335.69	41.3	43.6	39.4	9.29	8.94	8.52
Nondurable Goods	270.82	274.79	270.33	37.2	36.3	35.9	7.28	7.57	7.53
Food and Kindred Products	317.69	319.58	311.86	43.4	43.7	42.9	7.32	7.32	7.27
Textile Mill Products	255.81	218.67	221.52	38.7	32.3	31.6	6.61	6.77	7.01
Apparel	232.47	258.06	252.03	35.6	37.4	36.9	6.53	6.90	6.83

KNOXVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



MEMPHIS MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment in the Memphis MSA decreased slightly by 100 jobs to 447,200 from September to October. This figure was 700 less than the October 1988 level of 439,100. Manufacturing employment decreased by 700 jobs over the month to 54,900 with the largest decrease reported in machinery, except electrical (-300) and paper and allied products (-300) due to seasonal factors. Nonmanufacturing employment increased by 600 jobs over the month to 392,300 with the largest increases reported in government (+700) due to seasonal factors.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	October 1988	Sept. 1989	October 1989	Net Change Oct. 1988 to Oct. 1989	Net Change Sept. 1989 to Oct. 1989
TOTAL	439.1	447.3	447.2	8.1	-0.1
Manufacturing	55.7	55.6	54.9	-0.8	-0.7
Durable Goods	23.7	23.4	23.1	-0.6	-0.3
Lumber & Wood Products	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1	0.0
Sawmills & Planing Mills	1.1	1.0	1.0	-0.1	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	1.8	1.7	1.7	-0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	5.3	5.1	5.1	-0.2	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	4.7	4.6	4.3	-0.4	-0.3
Electrical & Electronic Machinery	3.2	3.2	3.1	-0.1	-0.1
All Other Durable Goods	6.2	6.4	6.5	0.3	0.1
Nondurable Goods	32.0	32.2	31.8	-0.2	-0.4
Food & Kindred Products	7.9	7.4	7.4	-0.5	0.0
Bakery Products	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Apparel Products	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	7.6	8.1	7.8	0.2	-0.3
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	5.3	5.6	5.5	0.2	-0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	7.1	7.4	7.3	0.2	-0.1
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.3	1.9	2.0	-0.3	0.1
Nonmanufacturing	383.4	391.7	392.3	8.9	0.6
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Construction	18.8	19.0	19.1	0.3	0.1
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	41.4	42.0	42.3	0.9	0.3
Trade	117.8	120.7	120.9	3.1	0.2
Wholesale Trade	36.1	36.7	36.7	0.6	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	22.4	22.6	22.6	0.2	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	13.7	14.1	14.1	0.4	0.0
Retail Trade	81.7	84.0	84.2	2.5	0.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	25.2	25.9	25.8	0.6	-0.1
Services	108.5	110.9	110.3	1.8	-0.6
Government	71.6	73.1	73.8	2.2	0.7
Federal	18.6	18.4	18.6	0.0	0.2
State & Local	53.0	54.7	55.2	2.2	0.5
State	13.5	13.5	14.1	0.6	0.6
Local	39.5	41.2	41.1	1.6	-0.1

Data includes all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

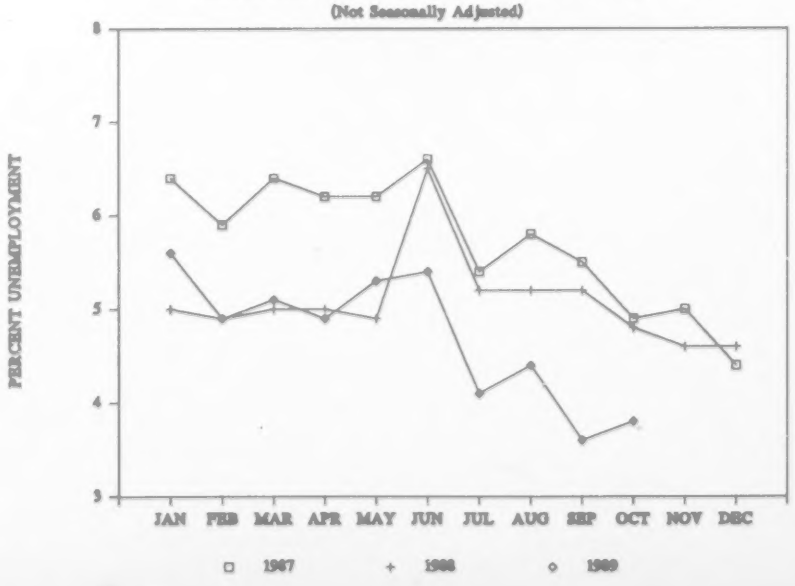
* The Memphis Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Shelby and Tipton counties in Tennessee and Crittendon County in Arkansas.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — **MEMPHIS MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989
All Manufacturing	$396.75	$416.53	$389.27	42.6	44.3	41.5	$9.29	$9.38	$9.38
Durable Goods	344.97	383.24	376.64	40.3	43.6	42.5	8.56	8.79	8.80
Lumber and Wood Products	238.71	288.77	248.54	42.1	48.4	43.0	5.67	5.92	5.78
Furniture and Fixtures	258.86	292.16	280.99	43.8	44.2	43.7	5.91	6.61	6.43
Nondurable Goods	442.98	443.81	400.14	44.7	44.9	40.5	9.91	9.88	9.88
Food and Kindred Products	351.96	396.32	350.64	41.9	42.1	39.8	8.40	9.39	8.81
Paper and Allied Products	506.31	508.71	478.28	49.3	49.1	46.3	10.27	10.32	10.33
Chemicals and Allied Products	630.27	505.76	412.09	47.0	45.4	34.6	13.41	11.14	11.91

MEMPHIS MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



NASHVILLE MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment in the Nashville MSA increased by 2,900 jobs to 487,300 from September to October. This figure was 1,400 less than the October 1988 level of 485,900. Manufacturing employment increased by 700 jobs over the month with the largest increase reported in transportation equipment (+400) due to a strike ending. Nonmanufacturing employment increased by 2,200 jobs over the month to 397,100 with the largest increases reported in trade (+1,100) and state and local government (+700) due to seasonal factors.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	October 1988	Sept. 1989	October 1989	Net Change Oct. 1988 to Oct. 1989	Net Change Sept. 1989 to Oct. 1989
TOTAL	487.3	483.0	485.9	-1.4	2.9
Manufacturing	90.2	89.7	90.4	0.2	0.7
Durable Goods	50.6	48.7	49.1	-1.5	0.4
Lumber & Wood Products	2.4	2.6	2.6	0.2	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	4.3	4.3	4.4	0.1	0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	8.5	8.2	8.1	-0.4	-0.1
Machinery	16.2	16.2	16.2	0.0	0.0
Transportation Equipment	10.6	8.8	9.2	-1.4	0.4
All Other Durable Goods	8.6	8.6	8.6	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	39.6	41.0	41.3	1.7	0.3
Food & Kindred Products	7.4	7.7	7.7	0.3	0.0
Textile Mill Products	1.7	1.9	1.8	0.1	-0.1
Apparel Products	3.5	3.7	3.8	0.3	0.1
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	14.2	14.2	14.3	0.1	0.1
Petroleum & Rubber	5.1	5.7	5.7	0.6	0.0
Leather & Leather Products	1.9	1.8	1.8	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	5.8	6.0	6.2	0.4	0.2
Nonmanufacturing	397.1	393.3	395.5	-1.6	2.2
Mining	0.8	0.7	0.7	-0.1	0.0
Construction	27.1	28.3	28.2	1.1	-0.1
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	24.2	23.9	23.9	-0.3	0.0
Trade	118.4	116.3	117.4	-1.0	1.1
Wholesale Trade	31.1	31.2	31.7	0.6	0.5
Wholesale Durable Goods	18.7	18.3	18.4	-0.3	0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	12.4	12.9	13.3	0.9	0.4
Retail Trade	87.4	85.1	85.7	-1.7	0.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	34.3	33.9	33.9	-0.4	0.0
Services	122.5	121.1	121.6	-0.9	0.5
Government	69.8	69.1	69.8	0.0	0.7
Federal	10.3	10.2	10.2	-0.1	0.0
State & Local	59.5	58.9	59.6	0.1	0.7
State	23.5	25.0	25.4	1.9	0.4
Local	36.0	33.9	34.2	-1.8	0.3

Data include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

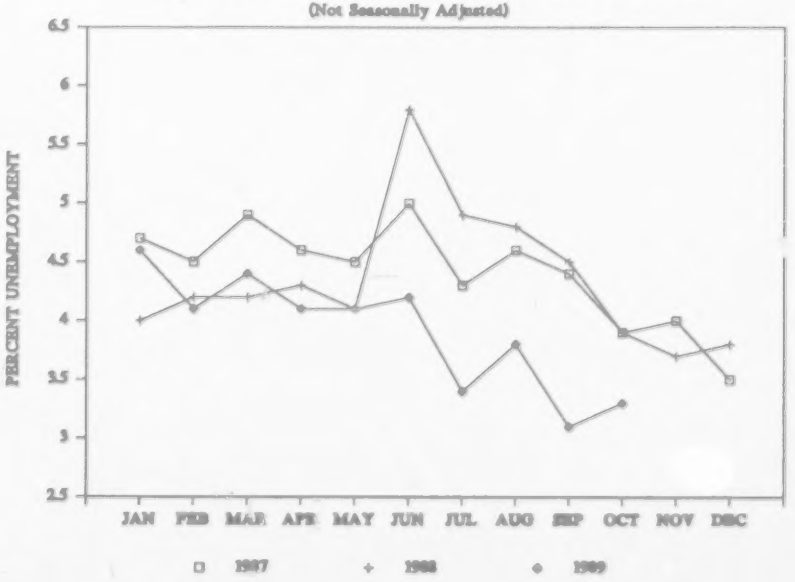
* The Nashville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Robertson, Rutherford, Sumner, Williamson, and Wilson counties.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — NASHVILLE MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1989	Oct. 1989
All Manufacturing	$443.73	$428.26	$420.86	42.3	41.7	41.1	$10.49	$10.27	$10.24
Durable Goods	462.84	418.31	423.23	42.0	40.3	40.5	11.02	10.38	10.45
Nondurable Goods	414.73	440.08	419.16	42.8	43.4	42.0	9.69	10.14	9.98
Food and Kindred Products	427.91	474.30	429.25	42.2	45.0	42.5	10.14	10.54	10.10
Printing and Publishing	437.81	486.80	463.75	42.3	45.2	42.9	10.35	10.77	10.81

NASHVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



S7445-2

THE LABOR MARKET REPORT

Tennessee Department of Employment Security
Data for November 1989

Ned Ray McWherter, Governor
Rayburn A. Traughber, Commissioner

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AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY LEVELS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1988

Average annual pay in metropolitan areas increased 5.1 percent from 1987 to 1988 according to preliminary data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. The U.S. average level for the nation's 318 metropolitan areas was $22,833, up from $21,722 last year.

Annual pay data covered by State and Federal Unemployment Insurance (UI) programs are compiled from reports submitted by employers for more than 104 million workers. The "average" pay is computed by dividing total annual pay for both full- and part-time employees covered by unemployment insurance programs by the average monthly number of these employees. Pay differences between areas reflect the varying composition of employment by occupation, industry, and hours of work, as well as other factors.

Nashville led Tennessee's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) with the 1988 average annual pay of $20,469, up from $19,737 in 1987. Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY, recorded the lowest average in 1988, at $15,767, up from $15,282.

TENNESSEE'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY FOR 1987 AND 1988

	Average annual pay			U.S. ranking of areas	
Metropolitan Area	1987	1988	Percent change, 1987-88	By level of average annual pay for 1988	By percent change in average annual pay 1987-88
U.S. Metropolitan areas	$21,722	$22,833	5.1%	-	-
Chattanooga, TN-GA	18,766	19,730	5.1	165	85
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY	15,282	15,767	3.2	312	233
Jackson, TN	17,550	18,016	2.7	241	266
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA	18,402	19,047	3.5	197	210
Knoxville, TN	18,227	19,035	4.4	200	128
Memphis, TN-AR-MS	19,709	20,371	3.4	127	217
Nashville, TN	19,737	20,469	3.7	121	192

In terms of pay growth, the highest increase from 1987 to 1988 occurred in Chattanooga, TN-GA, with an increase of 5.1 percent. The slowest growth rate of Tennessee's MSAs occurred in Jackson with an increase of 2.7 percent. Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY, followed with an increase of 3.2 percent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS BY RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

QUARTERLY REPORTS

Occupations in Demand, Second Quarter

This report lists, by Dictionary of Occupational Title (DOT) code and title, those occupations with 10 or more job openings received by Tennessee Department of Employment Security local offices during the quarter. Average hourly wages are given when available, and the Service Delivery Areas having 10 or more job openings are also shown.

PERIODIC REPORTS

Youth in Tennessee, 1989

This report contains estimated population, labor force, employment, unemployment, and other labor market information on youth.

Copies of the above publications can be obtained by writing to the address on the back of this report or by calling (615) 741-1729.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

According to the table on page 3, the largest number of persons drawing unemployment insurance in Tennessee's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) as of November 1989 were between 25 and 34 years old (33 percent).

About 33 percent of the unemployment insurance claimants had been employed in the manufacturing industry. The industries in which most male claimants had been employed were manufacturing (31 percent), construction (20 percent), and trade (17 percent). The industries in which most female claimants had been employed were manufacturing (34 percent), services (25 percent), and trade (23 percent).

The largest percentage of male claimants were in structural work (23 percent), while the largest percentage of female claimants were in the clerical occupations (29 percent).

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

County	November 1988	November 1989	County	November 1988	November 1989
Anderson	4.5	3.8	Lauderdale	4.9	5.3
Bedford	5.9	5.5	Lawrence	16.5	7.2
Benton	5.1	4.7	Lewis	7.2	9.1
Bledsoe	3.8	3.0	Lincoln	5.6	3.9
Blount	5.2	5.2	Loudon	5.3	4.2
Bradley	4.3	3.6	Macon	7.1	6.1
Campbell	10.4	8.0	Madison	5.6	4.9
Cannon	5.9	6.2	Marion	8.4	6.2
Carroll	6.2	5.0	Marshall	4.0	4.0
Carter	7.0	4.6	Maury	4.5	4.8
Cheatham	3.2	3.0	McMinn	5.2	5.8
Chester	5.1	5.2	McNairy	7.2	5.5
Claiborne	6.5	6.7	Meigs	10.1	7.0
Clay	4.0	3.3	Monroe	6.0	6.5
Cocke	12.0	11.4	Montgomery	6.0	5.5
Coffee	5.4	4.3	Moore	4.3	4.2
Crockett	4.9	3.8	Morgan	5.7	19.2
Cumberland	7.6	6.5	Obion	5.2	3.8
Davidson	3.5	3.2	Overton	6.7	6.0
Decatur	6.4	7.5	Perry	5.4	4.1
DeKalb	6.2	5.9	Pickett	11.9	7.9
Dickson	5.5	5.6	Polk	9.7	10.5
Dyer	6.0	3.9	Putnam	4.2	4.3
Fayette	6.1	5.7	Rhea	9.3	6.4
Fentress	8.9	7.8	Roane	5.0	6.9
Franklin	4.9	3.9	Robertson	4.5	4.3
Gibson	6.7	6.1	Rutherford	4.4	3.6
Giles	7.3	5.3	Scott	9.4	7.0
Grainger	5.3	5.2	Sequatchie	5.8	5.7
Greene	7.3	6.7	Sevier	9.8	10.9
Grundy	8.0	6.5	Shelby	4.5	3.8
Hamblen	5.6	4.9	Smith	5.3	6.7
Hamilton	5.0	3.6	Stewart	6.4	6.0
Hancock	3.8	3.6	Sullivan	4.0	2.9
Hardeman	6.2	6.6	Sumner	4.6	3.8
Hardin	7.3	6.1	Tipton	5.0	4.5
Hawkins	4.7	4.2	Trousdale	3.0	3.2
Haywood	7.1	6.5	Unicoi	6.5	7.1
Henderson	5.8	6.5	Union	6.5	4.9
Henry	7.8	5.4	Van Buren	5.8	7.1
Hickman	5.7	4.8	Warren	6.3	8.6
Houston	7.9	8.3	Washington	5.1	3.2
Humphreys	9.2	8.4	Wayne	10.2	6.7
Jackson	7.2	5.0	Weakley	3.9	2.9
Jefferson	5.2	5.4	White	6.2	8.5
Johnson	30.7	7.2	Williamson	2.3	2.3
Knox	4.7	3.8	Wilson	3.9	4.7
Lake	6.6	4.2			

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
November, 1989

	CHATTANOOGA MSA			TRI-CITIES MSA			KNOXVILLE MSA			MEMPHIS MSA			NASHVILLE MSA		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
AGE GROUP															
Under 25 years old	19	9	10	25	12	13	65	41	24	28	14	14	53	30	23
25 to 34 years old	51	34	17	40	22	18	97	48	49	112	62	50	205	114	91
35 to 44 years old	42	23	19	35	24	11	103	49	54	83	35	48	165	87	78
45 to 54 years old	34	17	17	13	8	5	57	28	29	39	19	20	72	37	35
55 to 64 years old	13	8	5	8	6	2	50	18	32	16	11	5	59	29	30
65 years and older	3	1	2	2	0	2	22	11	11	6	4	2	10	2	8
Unknown	3	3	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	4	1	3
TOTAL	165	95	70	124	73	51	396	196	200	284	145	139	568	300	268
INDUSTRY															
Mining	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	19	16	3	16	14	2	51	49	2	28	24	4	67	58	9
Manufacturing	43	28	15	37	19	18	134	57	77	90	49	41	198	98	100
TCPU	9	4	5	5	5	0	15	9	6	14	9	5	23	15	8
Trade	43	24	19	26	12	14	63	26	37	59	24	35	115	50	65
FIRE	4	1	3	4	2	2	11	2	9	14	5	9	27	12	15
Services	31	9	22	25	11	14	93	35	58	52	23	29	112	50	62
Other	11	9	2	10	9	1	18	11	7	21	9	12	22	15	7
Unknown	1	0	1	1	1	0	7	4	3	6	2	4	4	2	2
TOTAL	165	95	70	124	73	51	401	196	200	284	145	139	568	300	268
OCCUPATION															
Professional/Technical	15	9	6	10	3	7	47	25	22	21	8	13	60	33	27
Clerical/Sales	48	13	35	18	9	9	78	20	58	83	21	62	129	36	93
Clerical	35	6	29	12	4	8	48	6	42	69	15	54	100	22	78
Sales	13	7	6	6	5	1	30	14	16	14	6	8	29	14	15
Service	10	4	6	10	4	6	55	15	40	17	7	10	37	11	26
Farming/Fishery	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	5	3	2	2	2	0
Processing	6	6	0	5	3	2	20	13	7	9	7	2	18	11	7
Mechanical Trades	20	12	8	13	11	2	37	29	8	32	23	9	55	35	20
Bench Work	9	3	6	15	2	13	33	10	23	33	12	21	72	30	42
Structural Work	23	22	1	19	18	1	61	58	3	20	19	1	75	68	7
Miscellaneous	21	19	2	15	11	4	30	22	8	58	44	14	55	40	15
Unknown	13	7	6	18	12	6	34	4	30	6	1	5	65	34	31
TOTAL	165	95	70	124	73	51	396	196	200	284	145	139	568	300	268

Source: DES 203

TENNESSEE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	November 1988				Revised October 1989				Preliminary November 1989			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate
U.S.[1]	122,639,000	116,314,000	6,325,000	5.2	124,416,000	118,194,000	6,222,000	5.0	124,664,000	118,168,000	6,495,000	5.2
TENNESSEE[2]	2,347,900	2,226,600	121,300	5.2	2,386,000	2,288,700	97,300	4.1	2,390,100	2,283,100	107,000	4.5
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS[2]												
CHATTANOOGA	213,900	202,600	11,300	5.3	217,400	207,500	9,900	4.6	217,500	207,300	10,200	4.7
JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL	215,300	204,700	10,600	4.9	220,600	211,400	9,200	4.2	221,400	213,100	8,300	3.7
KNOXVILLE	285,100	270,100	15,000	5.3	284,100	273,100	11,000	3.9	284,500	271,100	13,400	4.7
MEMPHIS	445,700	425,100	20,600	4.6	455,700	438,500	17,200	3.8	454,900	436,700	18,200	4.0
NASHVILLE	520,200	500,700	19,500	3.7	521,600	504,400	17,200	3.3	521,000	502,900	18,100	3.5

[1] Error range for these estimates is plus or minus 0.2 percentage points.

[2] Error range for these estimates cannot be computed.

Tennessee's estimated unemployment rate for November was 4.5 percent, up four-tenths of a percentage point from October. In spite of the increase in the state's unemployment rate, it was still the fifth consecutive month Tennessee's unemployment rate was lower than the national rate, which was 5.2 percent.

On a year-to-year comparison, the labor force grew by 1.8 percent. The number of people employed increased by 2.5 percent or 56,500 while unemployment decreased by 11.8 percent or 14,300. These changes in the unemployment picture resulted in a seven-tenths of a percentage point drop from the 5.2 percent unemployment rate of last November.

From October to November, the state's labor force grew slightly with 4,100 (+0.2 percent) more Tennesseans looking for employment; approximately 5,600 (-0.2 percent) fewer people were employed; and the number of people unemployed was up by 9,700 (+10.0 percent).

Total nonagricultural employment was 2,101,900, up by 2,100 jobs over last November. Services, once again, was the leader in employment growth with an increase of 11,600 jobs. The majority of this growth came in business services, up by 4,900, and health services, up by 3,600. Major employment decreases were in local government, which was down by 11,300 due to the inclusion of poll workers in the November 1988 employment estimates; construction dropped by 2,200; and eating and drinking places declined by 1,500.

On a monthly basis, trade increased by 2,500 with the majority of the growth coming in retail trade, due to the holiday season. Also, business services was up by 600. Major decreases in employment occurred in construction, down by 2,200, and services, where hotel and other lodging lost 1,100 jobs. Both of these declines were attributed to seasonal factors.

Across the state, unemployment decreased in 14 counties, increased in 78 counties, and remained the same in three counties. Williamson County at 2.3 percent, up from 1.9 percent, once again reported the state's lowest unemployment rate. Morgan County recorded the highest unemployment rate in the state at 19.2 percent, up from 7.4 percent, due to temporary layoffs in manufacturing.

STATEWIDE

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT* (IN THOUSANDS)

Industry	November 1988	October 1989	November 1989	Net Change Nov. 1988 to Nov. 1989	Net Change Oct. 1989 to Nov. 1989
TOTAL	2,099.8	2,102.0	2,101.9	2.1	-0.1
Manufacturing	509.7	511.7	511.8	2.1	0.1
Durable Goods	252.6	252.9	252.9	0.3	0.0
Lumber & Wood Products	19.7	19.2	18.9	-0.8	-0.3
Furniture & Fixtures	27.9	29.4	29.3	1.4	-0.1
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	15.1	15.0	14.8	-0.3	-0.2
Primary Metal Industries	15.7	14.7	15.2	-0.5	0.5
Fabricated Metal Products	42.2	41.4	41.6	-0.6	0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	37.6	37.1	37.0	-0.6	-0.1
Electrical & Electronic Machinery	39.2	39.7	39.5	0.3	-0.2
Transportation Equipment	33.2	34.1	34.4	1.2	0.3
Instruments & Related Products	9.9	10.2	10.1	0.2	-0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	12.0	12.1	12.2	0.2	0.1
Nondurable Goods	257.1	258.8	258.9	1.8	0.1
Food & Kindred Products	40.0	39.5	39.6	-0.4	0.1
Meat Products	8.5	8.8	8.8	0.3	0.0
Dairy Products	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Tobacco	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.1
Textile Mill Products	22.1	21.6	21.8	-0.3	.02
Knitting Mills	10.9	10.0	10.1	-0.8	0.1
Yarn & Thread Mills	2.5	2.6	2.6	0.1	0.0
Apparel	64.0	64.0	63.9	-0.1	-0.1
Paper	19.7	21.8	20.5	0.8	-0.3
Printing & Publishing	35.8	36.1	36.2	0.4	0.1
Chemicals	38.3	39.4	39.5	1.2	0.1
Petroleum Refining, Etc.	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.0
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	25.3	25.8	25.7	0.4	-0.1
Leather & Leather Products	9.9	9.7	9.7	-0.2	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	1,590.1	1,590.3	1,590.1	0.0	-0.2
Mining	6.6	6.3	6.4	-0.2	0.1
Construction	95.3	95.3	93.1	-2.2	-2.2
Transportation, Communication & Public Utl.	110.9	111.4	111.5	0.6	0.1
Trade	496.5	493.5	496.0	-0.5	2.5
Wholesale Trade	122.8	123.1	122.9	0.1	-0.2
Durable Goods	70.6	71.1	71.1	0.5	0.0
Nondurable Goods	52.2	52.0	51.8	-0.4	-0.2
Retail Trade	373.7	370.4	373.1	-0.6	2.7
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	14.2	14.4	14.3	0.1	-0.1
Retail General Merchandise	57.9	55.5	58.3	0.4	2.8
Food Stores	63.1	63.5	63.8	0.7	0.3
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	42.1	42.8	42.5	0.4	-0.3
Apparel & Accessory Stores	21.0	20.2	20.4	-0.6	0.2
Furniture & Home Furnishings	13.9	13.5	13.4	-0.5	-0.1
Eating & Drinking Places	119.4	118.2	117.9	-1.5	-0.3
Miscellaneous Retail	42.1	42.3	42.5	0.4	0.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	104.7	105.7	105.6	0.9	-0.1
Banking	29.2	29.5	29.6	0.4	0.1
Insurance Carriers	24.4	24.2	24.1	-0.3	-0.1
Services	434.0	446.5	445.6	11.6	-0.9
Hotels & Other Lodging	30.3	31.3	30.2	-0.1	-1.1
Personal Services	28.1	28.4	28.6	0.5	0.2
Business Services	93.1	97.4	98.0	4.9	0.6
Health Services	141.0	144.4	144.6	3.6	0.2
Hospitals	67.8	69.9	70.1	2.3	0.2
Government	342.1	331.6	331.9	-10.2	0.3
Federal	60.9	59.9	59.8	-1.1	-0.1
State & Local	281.1	271.7	272.1	-9.0	0.4
State	74.9	77.1	77.2	2.3	0.1

*Estimates include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

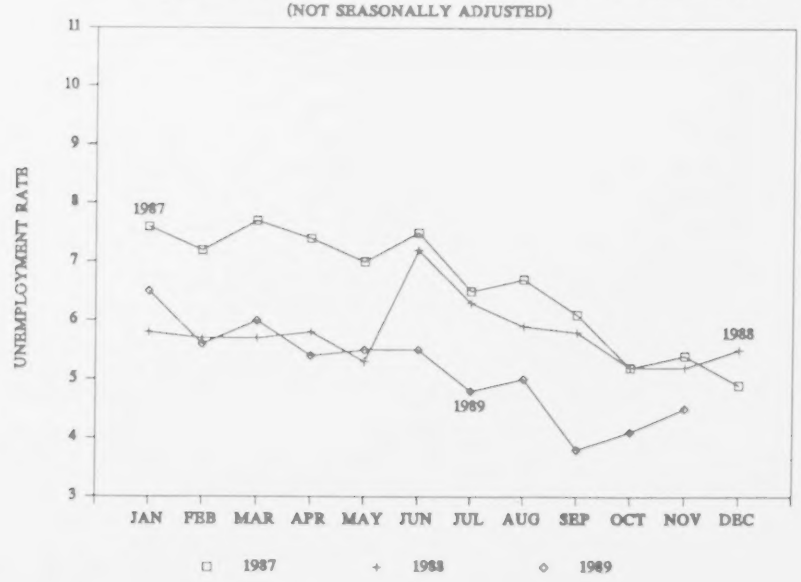
Numbers may not add due to rounding.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — TENNESSEE

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989
All Manufacturing	$377.73	$379.14	$383.98	41.6	40.9	41.2	$9.08	$9.27	$9.32
Durable Goods	402.59	396.89	401.31	42.2	41.3	41.5	9.54	9.61	9.67
Lumber & Wood Products	260.30	257.81	260.09	40.8	40.6	40.2	6.38	6.35	6.47
Furniture & Fixtures	317.95	318.35	347.73	41.4	39.4	41.2	7.68	8.08	8.44
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	575.56	581.86	548.92	47.1	46.4	44.7	12.22	12.54	12.28
Primary Metal Industries	499.68	502.80	489.81	43.3	41.9	41.9	11.54	12.00	11.69
Fabricated Metal Products	403.27	419.43	418.20	40.9	41.0	41.0	9.86	10.23	10.20
Machinery	389.38	383.55	378.72	41.6	41.6	41.3	9.36	9.22	9.17
Instruments & Related Products	376.18	408.51	404.26	40.8	41.6	41.0	9.22	9.82	9.86
Nondurable Goods	352.19	361.67	366.87	41.0	40.5	40.9	8.59	8.93	8.97
Food & Kindred Products	360.67	349.73	364.53	41.6	41.0	41.9	8.67	8.53	8.70
Textile Mill Products	294.58	313.05	314.88	40.8	41.3	41.0	7.22	7.58	7.68
Apparel Products	219.43	220.13	232.23	38.7	37.5	38.9	5.67	5.87	5.97
Paper & Allied Products	493.28	544.90	508.48	44.6	47.3	44.8	11.06	11.52	11.35
Chemical & Allied Products	501.73	487.53	522.79	42.7	40.9	42.4	11.75	11.92	12.33
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	452.82	471.22	490.12	42.8	42.3	43.8	10.58	11.14	11.19
Leather & Leather Products	242.26	248.85	256.71	39.2	39.5	40.3	6.18	6.30	6.37

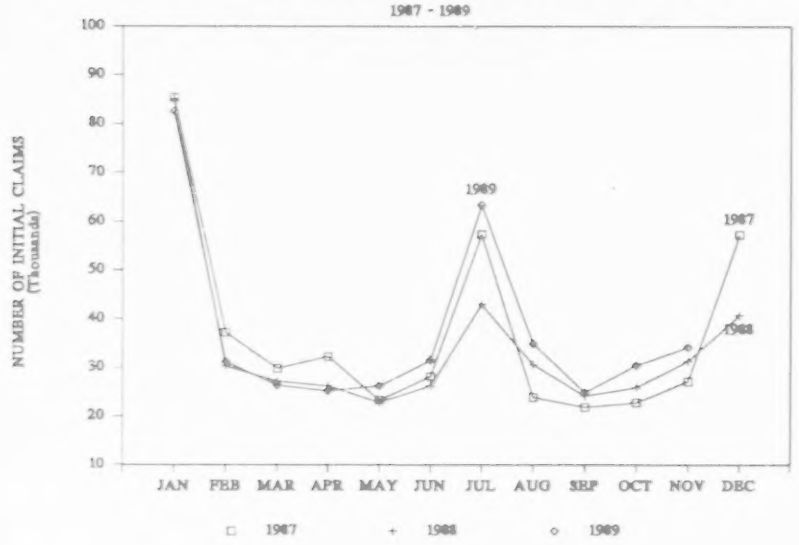
TENNESSEE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES 1987-1989

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

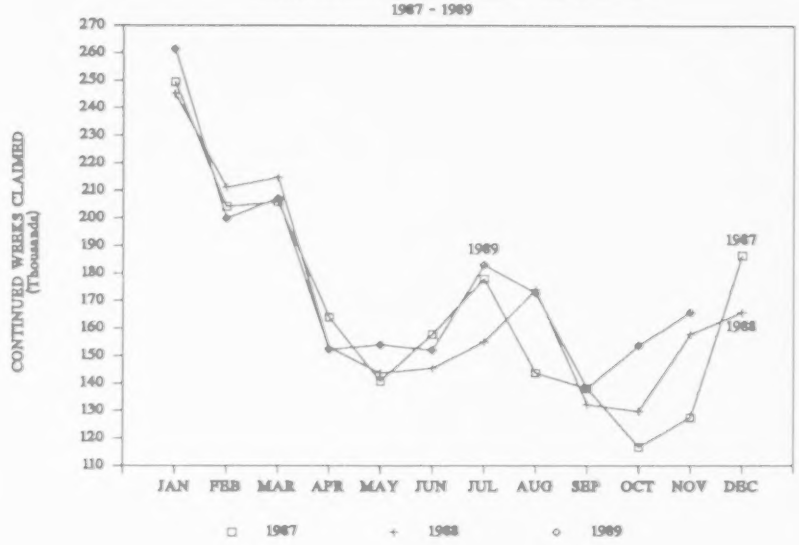


STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

MONTHLY INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS



MONTHLY UI WEEKS CLAIMED



STATE BENEFIT PROGRAM

CLAIMS	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989
Initial Claims	31,360	30,479	34,229
Continued Weeks Claimed	157,947	153,813	165,812
Nonmonetary Determinations	3,832	4,250	4,244
Appeals Decisions	1,097	1,226	1,200
Lower Authority	934	1,058	1,014
Higher Authority	163	168	186
Hearings-Other States	0	0	0
BENEFITS			
Amount Paid	$14,140,521	$15,166,249	$15,590,463
Benefit Weeks Paid	136,817	133,265	143,840
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$108	$114	$112
First Payments	11,380	11,923	11,223
Final Payments	3,291	2,869	3,244
Average Weeks Duration	11	11	11
Trust Fund Balance	$568,368,507	$637,076,735	$654,188,658

FEDERAL BENEFIT PROGRAMS

FORMER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES:	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989
Benefits Paid	$1,938,004	$604,895	$676,606
Benefit Weeks Claimed	12,026	3,563	3,811
Initial Claims	518	487	341
Continued Weeks Claimed	12,358	3,969	4,323
Appeals Decisions	10	24	20
FORMER MILITARY PERSONNEL:			
Benefits Paid	$152,773	$175,766	$190,053
Benefit Weeks Claimed	1,063	1,159	1,255
Initial Claims	230	220	216
Continued Weeks Claimed	1,206	1,285	1,476
Appeals Decisions	3	5	5

CHATTANOOGA MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment in the Chattanooga MSA increased slightly by 200 jobs to 202,300 from October to November. This figure was 2,900 greater than the November 1988 level of 199,400. Manufacturing employment increased by 600 jobs over the month with the largest increase reported in the primary metal industry (+600) due to a recall. Nonmanufacturing employment decreased by 400 jobs over the month to 154,700 with the largest decreases reported in services (-300) due to seasonal factors and in construction (-300) due to a layoff. This was offset by a seasonal increase in retail trade (+500).

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)

Industry	November 1988	October 1989	November 1989	Net Change Nov. 1988 to Nov. 1989	Net Change Oct. 1989 to Nov. 1989
TOTAL	199.4	202.1	202.3	2.9	0.2
Manufacturing	47.8	47.0	47.6	-0.2	0.6
Durable Goods	17.9	17.2	17.7	-0.2	0.5
Lumber & Wood Products	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.1
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	1.1	1.0	0.9	-0.2	-0.1
Primary Metal Industries	3.9	3.2	3.8	-0.1	0.6
Fabricated Metal Products	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.0	1.9	1.8	-0.2	-0.1
All Other Durable Goods	5.8	6.1	6.1	0.3	0.0
Nondurable Goods	29.9	29.8	29.9	0.0	0.1
Food & Kindred Products	7.0	6.7	6.7	-0.3	0.0
Textile Mill Products	12.1	12.4	12.5	0.4	0.1
Knitting Mills	2.5	2.6	2.7	0.2	0.1
Apparel Products	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	2.2	2.1	2.1	-0.1	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	1.7	1.5	1.5	-0.2	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	151.6	155.1	154.7	3.1	-0.4
Mining	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.0
Construction	8.5	9.6	9.3	0.8	-0.3
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	9.3	8.8	8.8	-0.5	0.0
Trade	46.1	45.6	46.0	-0.1	0.4
Wholesale Trade	10.6	10.8	10.7	0.1	-0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	6.7	6.6	6.5	-0.2	-0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.0	4.2	4.2	0.2	0.0
Retail Trade	35.4	34.8	35.3	-0.1	0.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12.6	13.0	13.0	0.4	0.0
Services	39.2	41.7	41.4	2.2	-0.3
Government	35.2	35.6	35.4	0.2	-0.2
Federal	9.3	8.7	8.6	-0.7	-0.1
State & Local	25.9	26.9	26.8	0.9	-0.1
State	6.2	6.4	6.3	0.1	-0.1
Local	19.7	20.5	20.5	0.8	0.0

Data include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

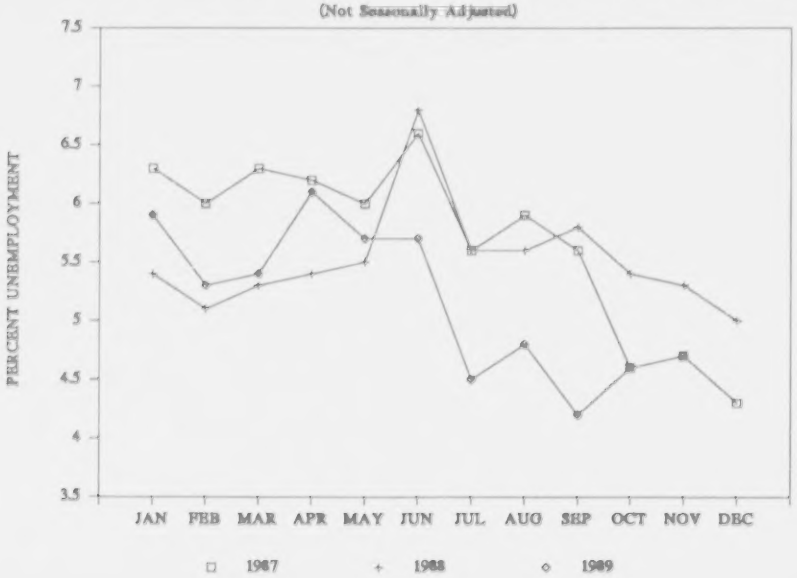
* The Chattanooga Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Hamilton, Marion, and Sequatchie counties in Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, and Walker counties in Georgia.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — CHATTANOOGA MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989
All Manufacturing	$355.01	$342.95	$336.71	43.4	40.3	39.8	$8.18	$8.51	$8.46
Durable Goods	362.56	365.42	360.08	41.2	40.2	39.7	8.80	9.09	9.07
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	425.72	377.94	392.70	50.5	44.1	47.6	8.43	8.57	8.25
Iron & Steel Foundries	412.30	371.39	369.60	43.4	39.3	38.5	9.50	9.45	9.60
Fabricated Metal Products	403.81	405.65	420.82	40.1	37.7	39.7	10.07	10.76	10.60
Machinery, Except Electrical	488.35	496.10	501.80	40.9	41.0	41.3	11.94	12.10	12.15
Nondurable Goods	351.23	329.26	321.20	44.8	40.4	39.9	7.84	8.15	8.05
Textile Mill Products	325.50	285.11	288.86	46.7	40.1	40.8	6.97	7.11	7.08
Knitting Mills	237.00	256.03	268.38	39.5	40.9	42.6	6.00	6.26	6.30
Paper and Allied Products	468.00	486.45	524.21	46.8	47.0	48.9	10.00	10.35	10.72
Chemicals and Allied Products	487.49	445.35	388.39	41.0	39.1	36.4	11.89	11.39	10.67

CHATTANOOGA MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment in the Tri-Cities MSA increased by 1,700 jobs to 172,300 from October to November. This figure was 5,900 greater than the November 1988 level of 166,400. Manufacturing employment decreased slightly by 100 jobs over the month with the largest decrease reported in apparel products (-200) due to a layoff. Non-manufacturing employment increased by 1,900 jobs over the month to 116,400 with the largest increases reported in retail trade (+1,700) and services (+300) due to seasonal factors.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	November 1988	October 1989	November 1989	Net Change Nov. 1988 to Nov. 1989	Net Change Oct. 1989 to Nov. 1989
TOTAL	166.4	170.6	172.3	5.9	1.7
Manufacturing	53.7	56.0	55.9	2.2	-0.1
Durable Goods	22.0	22.5	22.4	0.4	-0.1
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	2.2	2.1	2.1	-0.1	0.0
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	2.4	2.3	2.3	-0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	2.4	2.3	2.3	-0.1	0.0
Machinery and Trans. Equipment	11.1	11.5	11.5	0.4	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	3.9	4.3	4.2	0.3	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	31.6	33.5	33.5	1.9	0.0
Food & Kindred Products	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill Products	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1	0.0
Apparel Products	4.4	5.5	5.3	0.9	-0.2
Paper & Allied Products and Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	6.0	6.3	6.2	0.2	-0.1
All Other Nondurable Goods	16.2	16.8	16.9	0.7	0.1
Nonmanufacturing	112.7	114.5	116.4	3.7	1.9
Mining	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1
Construction	7.2	7.8	7.6	0.4	-0.2
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	6.1	6.4	6.3	0.0	-0.1
Trade	36.0	36.7	38.4	0.1	1.7
Wholesale Trade	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	29.2	29.7	31.4	0.2	1.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	5.4	5.4	5.4	0.0	0.0
Services	30.6	32.4	32.7	2.1	0.3
Government	25.5	25.4	25.6	1.1	0.2
Federal	4.5	4.3	4.5	0.0	0.2
State & Local	20.0	21.1	21.1	1.1	0.0
State	5.5	5.5	5.7	0.2	0.0
Local	14.5	15.4	15.4	0.9	0.0

Data include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

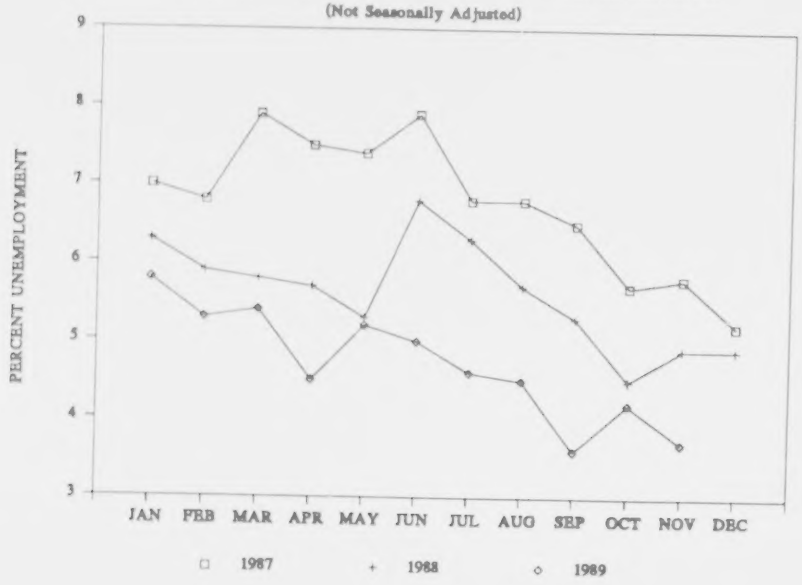
* The Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Carter, Hawkins, Sullivan, Unicoi, and Washington counties in Tennessee and Scott County, Washington County, and Bristol City in Virginia.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS JOHNSON CITY-KINGSPORT-BRISTOL MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989
All Manufacturing	$408.53	$389.16	$410.86	43.6	41.4	42.4	$9.37	$9.40	$9.69
Durable Goods	383.59	376.58	388.52	44.5	42.6	44.1	8.62	8.84	8.81
Fabricated Metal Products	480.59	447.46	418.99	46.3	47.4	46.4	10.38	9.44	9.03
Machinery & Trans. Equipment	401.79	385.56	407.60	45.4	42.0	43.5	8.85	9.18	9.37
Nondurable Goods	425.70	397.47	426.83	43.0	40.6	41.4	9.90	9.79	10.31
Food & Kindred Products	331.36	344.65	354.05	38.0	37.3	38.4	8.72	9.24	9.22
Apparel	244.40	219.35	211.43	47.0	40.1	39.3	5.20	5.47	5.38

TRI-CITIES MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



KNOXVILLE MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment in the Knoxville MSA decreased by 1,300 jobs to 260,700 from October to November. This figure was 1,900 less than the November 1988 level of 262,600. Manufacturing employment decreased slightly by 100 jobs over the month with no industry reporting a change greater than 100. Nonmanufacturing employment decreased by 1,200 jobs over the month to 208,600 with the largest decreases reported in construction (-500) and retail trade (-500) due to seasonal factors.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	November 1988	October 1989	November 1989	Net Change Nov. 1988 to Nov. 1989	Net Change Oct. 1989 to Nov. 1989
TOTAL	262.6	262.0	260.7	-1.9	-1.3
Manufacturing	53.9	52.2	52.1	-1.8	-0.1
Durable Goods	31.7	30.6	30.6	-1.1	0.0
Lumber & Wood Products	1.8	1.6	1.6	-0.2	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	3.4	3.5	3.6	0.2	0.1
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	1.8	1.7	1.7	-0.1	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.0	2.5	2.5	0.5	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	22.7	21.3	21.2	-1.5	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	22.2	21.6	21.5	-0.7	-0.1
Food & Kindred Products	4.2	4.3	4.2	0.0	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	2.4	1.9	1.9	-0.5	0.0
Apparel Products	9.3	9.3	9.3	0.0	0.0
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	3.1	3.0	3.0	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	208.7	209.8	208.6	-0.1	-1.2
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	13.6	12.6	12.1	-1.5	-0.5
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	10.2	10.1	10.0	-0.2	-0.1
Trade	66.2	67.2	66.6	0.4	-0.6
Wholesale Trade	15.3	15.1	15.1	-0.2	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	9.3	9.2	9.2	-0.1	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	6.0	5.9	5.9	-0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	50.8	52.1	51.6	0.8	-0.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	9.9	9.7	9.8	-0.1	0.1
Services	57.6	58.8	58.6	1.0	-0.2
Government	49.6	49.7	49.7	0.1	0.0
Federal	6.7	6.1	5.8	-0.9	-0.3
State & Local	43.0	43.6	43.9	0.9	0.3
State	20.9	20.9	21.1	0.2	0.2
Local	22.1	22.7	22.8	0.7	0.1

Data include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

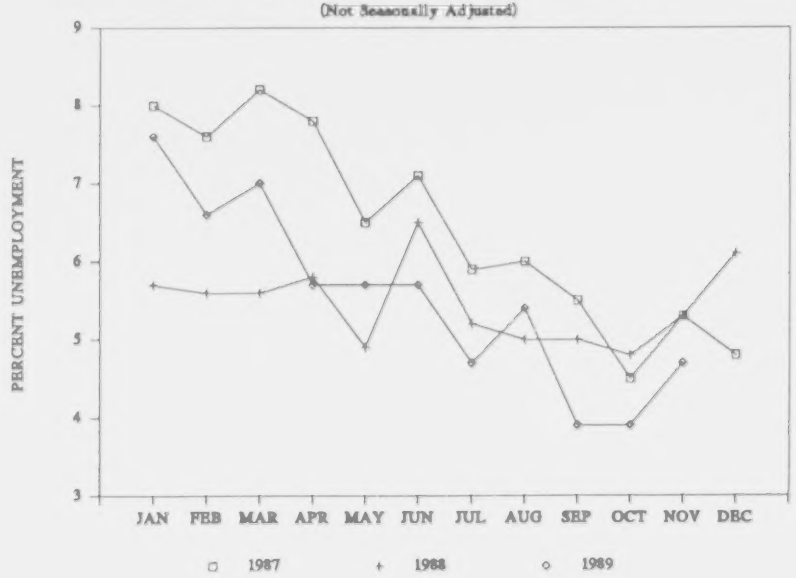
* The Knoxville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Anderson, Blount, Grainger, Jefferson, Knox, Sevier, and Union counties.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — KNOXVILLE MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989
All Manufacturing	$364.34	$353.08	$348.81	40.8	38.8	38.8	$8.93	$9.10	$8.99
Durable Goods	428.67	418.18	406.00	43.3	41.2	40.6	9.90	10.15	10.00
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	304.96	356.42	339.80	37.1	41.3	40.5	8.22	8.63	8.39
Machinery, Except Electrical	378.90	335.69	359.48	41.5	39.4	40.3	9.13	8.52	8.92
Nondurable Goods	273.05	269.57	274.48	37.2	35.8	36.5	7.34	7.53	7.52
Food and Kindred Products	270.07	311.88	310.34	37.2	42.9	41.6	7.26	7.27	7.46
Textile Mill Products	252.28	221.52	225.94	37.1	31.6	31.6	6.80	7.01	7.15
Apparel	249.38	252.03	259.49	37.5	36.9	38.5	6.65	6.83	6.74

KNOXVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



MEMPHIS MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment in the Memphis MSA decreased by 300 jobs to 446,600 from October to November. This figure was 6,600 greater than the November 1988 level of 440,000. Manufacturing employment decreased by 200 jobs over the month to 54,600 with the largest decrease reported in paper products (-200) due to seasonal factors. Nonmanufacturing employment decreased slightly by 100 jobs over the month to 392,000 with the largest decreases reported in construction (-300) and services (-500) due to seasonal factors. This was offset by a seasonal increase of 600 jobs in retail trade.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	November 1988	October 1989	November 1989	Net Change Nov. 1988 to Nov. 1989	Net Change Oct. 1989 to Nov. 1989
TOTAL	440.0	446.9	446.6	6.6	-0.3
Manufacturing	55.3	54.8	54.6	-0.7	-0.2
Durable Goods	23.8	23.1	23.1	-0.7	0.0
Lumber & Wood Products	2.5	2.4	2.4	-0.1	0.0
Sawmills & Planing Mills	1.1	1.0	1.0	-0.1	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	1.8	1.7	1.7	-0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	5.3	5.1	5.2	-0.1	0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	4.7	4.3	4.3	-0.4	0.0
Electrical & Electronic Machinery	3.2	3.1	3.1	-0.1	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	6.3	6.5	6.4	0.1	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	31.5	31.7	31.5	0.0	-0.2
Food & Kindred Products	7.9	7.4	7.4	-0.5	0.0
Bakery Products	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Apparel Products	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	7.1	7.8	7.6	0.5	-0.2
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	5.4	5.5	5.5	0.1	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	7.1	7.2	7.2	0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.2	2.0	2.0	-0.2	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	384.7	392.1	392.0	7.3	-0.1
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Construction	18.6	19.1	18.8	0.2	-0.3
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	41.5	42.1	42.1	0.6	0.0
Trade	119.2	120.8	121.4	2.2	0.6
Wholesale Trade	36.3	36.7	36.7	0.4	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	22.5	22.6	22.6	0.1	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	13.8	14.1	14.1	0.3	0.0
Retail Trade	82.9	84.1	84.7	1.8	0.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	25.2	25.8	25.8	0.6	0.0
Services	108.2	110.5	110.0	1.8	-0.5
Government	71.9	73.7	73.8	1.9	0.1
Federal	18.8	18.5	18.6	-0.2	0.1
State & Local	53.1	55.2	55.2	2.1	0.0
State	13.5	14.1	14.1	0.6	0.0
Local	39.6	41.1	41.1	1.5	0.0

Data includes all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

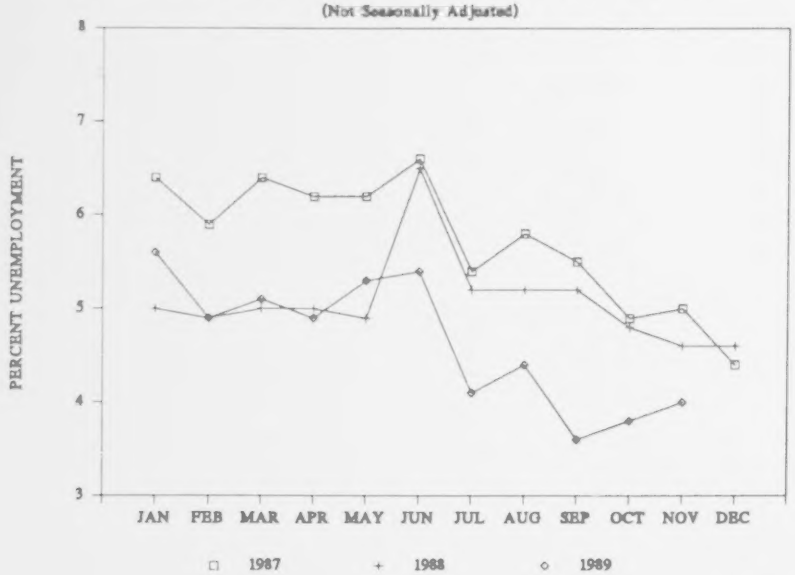
* The Memphis Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Shelby and Tipton counties in Tennessee and Crittendon County in Arkansas.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — **MEMPHIS MSA**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989
All Manufacturing	$388.41	$390.93	$396.61	41.9	41.5	41.4	$9.27	$9.42	$9.58
Durable Goods	340.45	381.00	388.02	40.1	43.1	43.5	8.49	8.84	8.92
Lumber and Wood Products	224.54	249.96	258.58	41.2	43.7	42.6	5.45	5.72	6.07
Furniture and Fixtures	250.47	280.99	289.09	41.4	43.7	45.1	6.05	6.43	6.41
Nondurable Goods	434.26	399.00	404.54	43.6	40.1	39.7	9.96	9.95	10.19
Food and Kindred Products	371.09	363.20	395.59	43.0	40.4	42.4	8.63	8.99	9.33
Paper and Allied Products	492.81	481.48	487.31	46.1	46.7	44.1	10.69	10.31	11.05
Chemicals and Allied Products	593.57	521.84	495.55	46.3	44.0	42.5	12.82	11.86	11.66

MEMPHIS MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



NASHVILLE MSA*

Total nonagricultural employment in the Nashville MSA decreased by 700 jobs to 485,600 from October to November. This figure was 2,100 less than the November 1988 level of 487,700. Manufacturing employment decreased slightly by 100 jobs over the month with the largest decreases reported in furniture and fixtures (-200) and all other durable goods (-200). Nonmanufacturing employment decreased by 600 jobs over the month to 394,900 with the largest decreases reported in trade (-500) and services (-200).

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	November 1988	October 1989	November 1989	Net Change Nov. 1988 to Nov. 1989	Net Change Oct. 1989 to Nov. 1989
TOTAL	487.7	486.3	485.6	-2.1	-0.7
Manufacturing	90.6	90.8	90.7	0.1	-0.1
Durable Goods	50.9	49.5	49.1	-1.8	-0.4
Lumber & Wood Products	2.3	2.6	2.6	0.3	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	4.3	4.4	4.2	-0.1	-0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	8.5	8.1	8.1	-0.4	0.0
Machinery	16.5	16.1	16.0	-0.5	-0.1
Transportation Equipment	10.5	9.9	10.0	-0.5	0.1
All Other Durable Goods	8.8	8.4	8.2	-0.6	-0.2
Nondurable Goods	39.6	41.3	41.6	2.0	0.3
Food & Kindred Products	7.4	7.7	7.8	0.4	0.1
Textile Mill Products	1.7	1.8	1.9	0.2	0.1
Apparel Products	3.5	3.8	3.8	0.3	0.0
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	14.1	14.3	14.4	0.3	0.1
Petroleum & Rubber	5.2	5.7	5.7	0.5	0.0
Leather & Leather Products	1.9	1.8	1.8	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	5.8	6.2	6.2	0.4	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	397.1	395.5	394.9	-2.2	-0.6
Mining	0.8	0.7	0.7	-0.1	0.0
Construction	26.2	27.9	27.8	1.6	-0.1
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	24.2	23.9	23.9	-0.3	0.0
Trade	119.8	117.5	117.0	-2.8	-0.5
Wholesale Trade	31.0	31.7	31.5	0.5	-0.2
Wholesale Durable Goods	18.6	18.4	18.2	-0.4	-0.2
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	12.4	13.3	13.3	0.9	0.0
Retail Trade	88.8	85.8	85.5	-3.3	-0.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	34.4	33.9	33.8	-0.6	-0.1
Services	121.7	121.7	121.5	-0.2	-0.2
Government	70.0	69.9	70.2	0.2	0.3
Federal	10.4	10.3	10.4	0.0	0.1
State & Local	59.6	59.6	59.9	0.3	0.3
State	23.6	25.5	25.5	1.9	0.0
Local	36.0	34.2	34.3	-1.7	0.1

Data include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

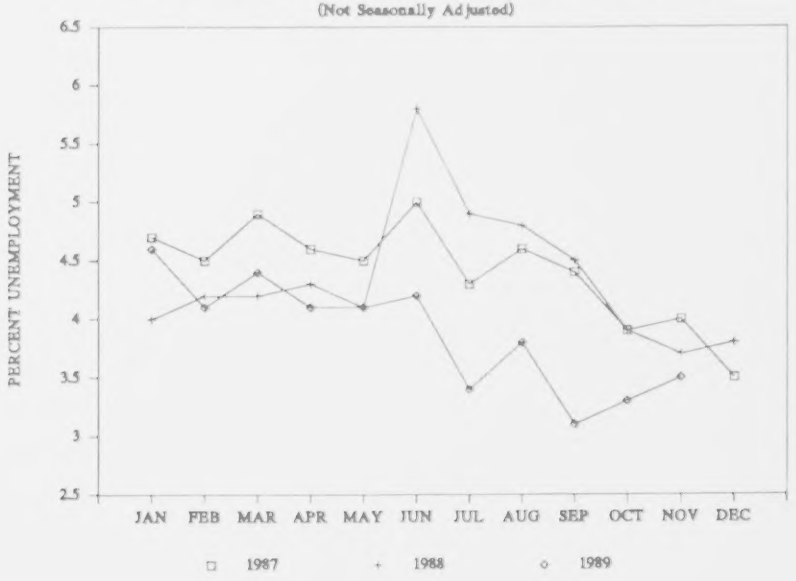
* The Nashville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Robertson, Rutherford, Sumner, Williamson, and Wilson counties.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — NASHVILLE MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989
All Manufacturing	$450.50	$430.20	$439.07	42.3	40.7	41.5	$10.65	$10.57	$10.58
Durable Goods	469.42	436.41	457.19	42.1	39.8	41.3	11.15	10.94	11.07
Nondurable Goods	421.31	421.76	415.91	42.6	41.8	41.8	9.89	10.09	9.95
Food and Kindred Products	431.55	426.64	439.62	41.1	42.2	43.7	10.50	10.11	10.06
Printing and Publishing	426.37	463.75	434.09	40.3	42.9	42.6	10.58	10.81	10.19

NASHVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Group	All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers			All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers		
	UNITED STATES	Unadjusted percent change to Nov. 1989 from		UNITED STATES	Unadjusted percent change to Nov. 1989 from		MIAMI-FORT LAUDER-DALE	Unadjusted percent change to Nov. 1989 from		MIAMI-FORT LAUDER-DALE	Unadjusted percent change to Nov. 1989 from	
		Nov. 1988	Oct. 1989		Nov. 1988	Oct. 1989		Nov. 1988	Sept. 1989		Nov. 1988	Sept. 1989
All items (1982-84=100)...	125.9	4.7	0.2	124.4	4.5	0.2	123.0	4.0	0.1	121.5	3.7	0.1
All items (1967=100).....	377.0	-	-	370.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All items (Nov. 1977=100).	-	-	-	-	-	-	198.3	-	-	197.4	-	-
Food and beverages.....	126.7	5.4	0.3	126.4	5.4	0.3	128.5	5.6	1.7	128.9	5.7	1.6
Food.....	126.9	5.6	0.3	126.6	5.6	0.3	129.8	5.7	2.0	129.8	5.8	1.8
Food at home.....	125.8	6.0	0.3	125.5	6.0	0.4	127.8	7.1	2.2	127.3	6.7	1.8
Food away from home....	129.5	4.7	0.3	129.4	4.8	0.3	134.2	4.4	1.8	135.4	4.5	1.9
Alcoholic beverages.....	125.5	4.7	0.2	125.1	4.7	0.3	116.8	4.2	- 0.4	115.3	4.8	- 1.1
Housing.....	124.5	3.8	0.1	122.7	3.7	0.2	117.2	3.4	- 0.6	117.1	3.0	- 0.5
Shelter.....	135.2	4.7	0.3	132.3	4.7	0.4	118.8	3.6	0.1	119.0	3.4	0.2
Renters' costs 1/ 2/...	140.1	4.4	0.1	125.3	4.3	0.2	121.7	4.6	1.3	116.0	3.9	1.5
Rent, residential.....	135.2	4.2	0.4	134.6	4.0	0.3	115.4	2.5	1.7	115.4	2.5	1.7
Apparel and upkeep.....	122.1	1.8	- 0.5	121.4	1.6	- 0.5	135.8	6.8	- 1.6	133.9	6.6	- 2.0
Transportation.....	115.0	3.9	0.4	114.6	3.9	0.3	114.3	1.8	0.5	112.0	1.4	0.4
Medical care.....	153.9	8.5	0.8	154.2	8.4	0.8	142.6	4.3	0.6	141.5	5.0	0.7
Entertainment.....	128.6	5.2	0.2	127.9	5.1	0.2	119.0	6.3	0.4	120.0	7.2	0.4
Other goods & services...	151.9	7.7	0.1	151.5	8.0	0.1	142.4	4.2	- 0.5	141.1	4.1	- 0.6
Purchasing power of the dollar: 1982-84=$1.00	$.795	- 4.3	- 0.1	$.804	- 4.3	- 0.1	$.813	- 3.8	- 0.1	$.823	- 3.5	- 0.1

Group size	All urban consumers				Wage earners and clerical workers			
	All items	Percent change to Nov. 1989 from -- Nov. 1988	Oct. 1989	Dec. 1977=100	All items	Percent change to Nov. 1989 from -- Nov. 1988	Oct. 1989	Dec. 1977=100
SOUTH (1982-84=100).....	123.2	4.1	0.2	199.8	122.5	4.0	0.1	198.4
Less than 50,000 pop.....	121.3	4.3	0.5	196.9	122.0	4.3	0.3	197.5
50,000-450,000 pop.....	121.6	3.6	- 0.1	196.9	122.1	3.6	- 0.1	197.7
450,000-1,200,000 pop....	124.7	4.3	0.2	203.6	122.4	4.0	0.2	198.3
1,200,000 or more pop....	124.0	4.3	0.1	200.1	123.0	4.2	0.1	199.2

NOTE: Effective in 1987, the frequency of publication for the Atlanta indexes was changed from bimonthly to semiannual. Because they are based on smaller samples, local area indexes are subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error than national indexes. BLS strongly urges users to consider the use of national indexes in escalator agreements.

1/ United States base year is December 1982 for CPI-U; December 1984 for CPI-W.
2/ Miami base year is November 1982 for CPI-U; November 1984 for CPI-W.

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